

XVI.—*On a new Species of Turkey Vulture from the Falkland Islands and a new Genus of Old-World Vultures.* By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Senior Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

THE *Catharista* from the Falklands has always been referred to *C. aura*, from which species it is obviously distinct, by reason of the conspicuous grey shade on the secondaries. It might be supposed to be the *Catharista iota* of Molina from Chili; this species, however, is well represented by Mr. Cassin (U. S. Expl. Exp. pl. 1), and differs in its small size and black coloration from both the North-American and the Falkland-Islands bird. The latter is about the size of *C. aura* of North America and by no means smaller.

I am much indebted to the kindness of Mr. Reeve, of the Norwich Museum, for examining the specimens therein contained; and as he finds that the Turkey Vulture from the Falklands presents the same differences as the birds in the national collection, I have no hesitation in proposing the name of *Catharista falklandica* for the aforesaid Vulture.

At the same time I may be permitted to inquire whether there are two species of true Turkey Vulture of Jamaica. I do not refer to *C. atrata*, which is now found there also. The ordinary Turkey Vulture has always been set down as *C. aura*; but the only specimen in the museum from Jamaica is *C. Burroviana* (*C. urubitinga*, Pelz. ex Natt.). Do, therefore, *C. aura* and *C. Burroviana* both inhabit the island?

Passing to Old-World Vultures I would suggest that an end should be put to the indefinite characters of the genus *Gyps*, whose tail-feathers are *either* fourteen or twelve in number, by relegating the two species which enjoy the latter quantity to a separate genus, which may be called

#### PSEUDOGYPS, gen. nov.

Genus a genere "*Gyps*" dicto, rectricibus 12 nec 14 distinguendum.

The two species to be included in it will be *Pseudogyps bengalensis* and *Pseudogyps moschatus* (*africanus*, Salvad.).

XVII.—*On some Fossils from the Quebec Group of Point Lévis, Quebec.* By H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M.D., D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S.E., Professor of Natural History in University College, Toronto.

HAVING during the preceding summer had the opportunity of paying a hurried visit to Quebec, I was enabled to collect a